

Everybody Reads Bee Want Ads

To go into business

Many a man who has been in business, and who has accumulated a competency, is often willing to retire.

He will sell out if he gets the right kind of offer.

The only way to reach him is through The Bee.

He reads The Bee and watches the Business chances from day to day.

A line, saying that you want to enter the field, naming the kind of business you prefer and the section most desirable, together with your resources and available capital, will bring him out.

He will tell you what he has, and what is necessary for you to acquire his property.

It is worth while.

If you can't come to the office, phone Tyler 1000, Want Ad department, and a cheerful staff will write your ad and place it for you. Or, address a letter to the Want Ad Department, giving necessary information which may be used in an ad for you.

To go out of business

Not every man can succeed.

It may be that another can make your business go better than you.

The chances are that you are fitted for something else.

Maybe your fortune lies in undertaking an entirely different proposition.

It may be the time now to try.

Sell your business.

Go into something else.

There are purchasers for every business. People with available funds are reading The Bee daily with this identical idea in view.

If you can't come to the office, call Tyler 1000, the Want Ad Department, and a cheerful staff will write your ad and place it for you. Or, address a letter to the Want Ad Department, giving necessary information which may be used in an ad for you.

Land as an investment

Buy it.

Buy every foot of it that looks good to you.

Many people in Nebraska are rich today because they bought land.

It is the safest investment on earth.

The country is growing.

Land is advancing.

The day will come when the man with moderate means can't buy land.

Now is the chance of a lifetime for every man, young or old.

In The Bee people have learned to look for land sales, land bargains, and real estate deals of all kinds. They have made money out of it. They are making money today.

In the Land and Real Estate column of The Bee today you will find many tempting offers. Read them.

If you have anything to offer the other man, phone Tyler 1000, or write the Want Ad Department, and a cheerful staff will write your ad and place it.

Everybody Reads Bee Want Ads

DASTARD WORK OF VANDALS

Washington Monument and Capitol Shamefully Mutilated.

OTHER ART OBJECTS MARRED

Relic-seekers, With Knife and Hammer, Deface Beautiful Statuary, Paintings and Memorial Tablets.

Uncle Sam has spent millions of dollars in buildings in which to carry on the business of the government, and millions more in the purchase of works of art with which to beautify them. All over the capital city are scattered statuary and memorials of heroic deeds, and the corridors of the scores of buildings are lined with paintings commemorating the deeds of valor by our illustrious dead, who won for us the name of the greatest nation on the face of earth, and all for what purpose? To supply material for the vandals who yearly destroy almost as fast as congress can make appropriations to repair or supply new works for the vandal to deface or destroy.

Every now and then the police are able to detect some act of vandalism and to drag the brainless fool into court, where a punishment awaits him which is so light that he can well afford to pay the fine and depart laughing at the police and the law.

Mecca of the Vandal.

The great Washington monument, which cost millions of money and years of time to complete, is the great mecca of the vandal—here where the whole world has given tribute to perpetuate the memory of the "Greatest of Americans," our Washington, whose the whole interior is lined with stones of untold value, each one contributed by some body or society, and in many instances by the nation of which it is slowly being destroyed by vandals.

On the east and west walls of the interior of the monument are to be found hundreds of such memorial stones. Many are most elaborately and delicately carved and at great expense. They range in size from a foot square to stones of immense size. They are things of beauty, and not only perpetuate the patriotism of the donors, but are of the greatest value as showing the state of art and of the mechanics of the day.

The outside of the monument has suffered as well as the interior. As high as the hand of man or woman can reach, the stones have been chipped away till today hundreds of pounds have been removed. Repair, in such a position, is not possible, and the damage inflicted must remain for all times as a perpetual reminder of the fool's visit to the capital city.

Norris Memorial Marred.

One of the most important stones, from a historic view, is the one given by the employes of the R. Norris & Sons locomotive works of Philadelphia, and shows the locomotive of the year 1854. This stone has been well worked upon, and large pieces of it have been removed by the visiting vandal, till a great part of the wheels are gone—gone for all time—as repair is not possible.

Another important stone is the one erected by the American Medical association. The integrity of the whole group of figures has been destroyed by the removal of the noses and ears of the several heads, and in one instance the whole head has been removed. What the object could have been no one can divine. These few instances will show the many losses inflicted upon the people at large. It is to be feared that the damage is by no means at an end. Almost every stone in the structure is more or

less injured, and there is no way to stop it unless the whole surface of the interior be guarded with wire or iron bars. There are nearly 100 landings on the stairs inside of the structure, and it would take no less than twenty-five men to care for the entire length, from top to bottom, a care which would entail an expense which can hardly be entertained.

It is not a difficult thing to make a rough calculation and discover that at the present rate of destruction it will be simply a matter of time when the great Washington monument will be a pile of ruins.

Capitol Defacements.

Going to the capitol building, the pride of all real Americans, we find the vandal has been there before us. As we enter the great east doors we find the panels beyond all repair. These doors, for which congress paid \$90,000 and upon which the brains of the country were engaged for years to produce, are now a mass of mutilation; every part of the bronze which is not a part of the solid casting has been broken off. These panels were designed to perpetuate in history the deeds of the revolution, and not being stone to the present day, and not being the property of all the people who are now here and those who are to come.

The ends of the pistol, the points of the bayonets and, in several instances, the buttons of the coats have been chipped off. It must not be imagined that this was an easy job; in some cases it was necessary to use hammer and cold chisel, and in others even a crowbar was required to break the casting. In one or two instances the vandal, not being able to remove any particle, has mutilated the eyes of the figures.

Throughout the National Museum are hundreds of instances where the vandal has destroyed property of untold value, but of late years most of the exhibits have been encased, and acts of vandalism are more rare than formerly.

Efforts to Safeguard.

In the library of congress the practice of vandalism reduced to a minimum, so acute is the watchfulness of the attendants who are off in a hurry at the least sound of the hammer or even a scraping sound. All one has to do to attract attention is to tap on the wall with the head of your lead pencil, and it will be but a moment before the visitor is in the hands of the authorities. Here the act of the vandal is confined to the mutilation of books by those who tear a leaf or two out rather than copy it, and even this variety of "fool business" is a dangerous procedure which is followed by swift punishment.

All over Washington are hundreds of instances where the insufferable vandals have monuments had suffered, and there is no abatement of the destruction. Every time the city is visited by a delegation of vandals leave their marks and just so much less beauty. The authorities are at their wits' end to devise some plan or system which will put an end to the practice.—Philadelphia Ledger.

If you have anything to sell or trade, advertise it in The Bee Want Ad columns and get quick results.

His Employer.

A Philadelphia judge, indicted with a jury that seemed unable to reach an agreement in a perfectly evident case, rose and said, "I discharge this jury." One sensitive townsman, indignant at what he considered a rebuke, obstinately faced the judge.

"You can't discharge me," he said in tone and on a "day" upon his rights.

"And why not?"

"Because," answered the juror pointing to the lawyer for the defense, "I'm hired by that man there."—Cleveland

BANKS MAY WASH MONEY, TOO

Would Be Cheaper Than Expressing it to Laundry at Washington.

Uncle Sam's money laundry for washing soiled paper currency has been the subject of much comment. The general opinion seems to be that the government scheme will be limited by the banks, which will find it cheaper to do their own washing than to pay express charges on money to and from the Washington laundry.

The cost of installing a money washing plant is not expected to exceed from \$500 to \$700 in most cases. The government is planning to give the bankers the benefit of what it learns from its own experiment. The whole process is quite simple. It has been found that the best method for cleaning the bills is soap made of almost any grade of potash soap.

Following a vigorous churning is done and a bleaching the bills are rinsed in warm water. One stage where care must be exercised is in the bleaching operation and it is not yet determined just what ingredients in a bleaching powder give the assurance of inflicting no injury to the bills. All the bills of lower denomination have been found to launder satisfactorily, but the ink employed in the printing of some of the bills of high value shows a tendency to run when washed. However, there is little need of laundering these longer lived bills.

After the washed bills are dried by artificial heat they are put through a slitting machine, which gives a bath of alum and glue restores the finish of the paper. Finally the bills are packed between large sheets of cardboard and run through a press, which in addition to the application of great weight imparts a peculiar elongating motion to each package, with the result that the rejuvenated bills emerge with all the crisp appearance and body of newly manufactured currency.

It has been suggested that the laundering include a sterilization of the money either in conjunction with or immediately following the washing of the bills, but the officials have not yet decided whether or not there is a necessity for such chemical purification.

Only a banker can appreciate what the express charges for the money haulage to the Treasury department might amount to in the course of a year. Of course in the case of a small bank located near the point of exchange the expense is nominal, but such is far from being the case with the large banks, some of which send in hundreds of pounds of bills at a time for redemption.

The renovation of currency which has thus far been accomplished, and it has been ample in scope and volume to demonstrate the practicability and economy of the project, has been carried on by means of a comparatively small washer operated by an electric motor of one-eighth horsepower, but ere the summer of 1910 has closed there will be in full operation at the bureau of engraving and printing at Washington a specially designed laundry capable of cleansing 100,000 notes a day.

The cost of installing this plant will not greatly exceed \$1,000, and the officials are confident that when experience has pointed the way to its most economical operation it can be conducted at an expense not to exceed \$30 a day. This would mean a cost of only about one-fiftieth of a cent a bill laundered.

In the preliminary work that has been done the cost has never exceeded one-tenth of a cent per piece of currency, and what a saving can be effected even at this maximum figure will be appreciated when it is explained that it costs approximately one and a third cents for the manufacture of each bank note or treasury

certificate turned out at the money factory.

If each bill in circulation is laundered but once it would double the life of our paper medium, but the tests which have been made by the treasury laundresses demonstrate that the currency is not injured and suffers no deterioration in the washing process, and there would seem to be no reason why a bill should of be laundered several different times.

TIPPLES FOR EVERY TASTE

Drinks of All Nations and Races Afford All Varieties of Headaches.

It would take a person just about one month to start at the Battery in New York City and drink a moderate amount of various kinds of tipples which are dispensed from there to the Bronx. In Whitehall street and also in the tenderloin district may be procured pulque and mecal. These are Mexican drinks, so-called, but in reality are purely Aztec. They were used by the Incas long before the times of Pizarro and Cortez. Pulque is a sourish beer made from the agave. It looks like milk and water, has a not unpleasant taste and is about as strong as ordinary table beer. Mescal is obtained by distilling pulque, and is a fiery fluid of yellow color and a very corrosive aroma. It produces what the cowboy calls a crazy drunk, and is said to contain more inebriety to the cubic inch than any other drink known.

In the little Spanish restaurants in the tobacco district, near Maiden Lane and Pearl street, are sold the common and coarse wines of Spain and Portugal, as well as the liquors which were invented by the gotten monks. The wines are generally red, full bodied, rather sweet, and quite harsh. They contain a great deal of tannin and are said by their friends to cure dyspepsia, and by foes to create the worst forms of that dread disorder. The liquors which are made from chocolate, tea, and cinnamon, with cloves, are extremely palatable and would add to our own bill of fare.

In the business district, between Maiden Lane and Beekman street are many restaurants and pothouses where the Canadian can obtain his ale and rye whiskey, the Irishman his potheen, the Scotchman his Highland dew and the Cockney his rum, shrum, dog's nose and bitter.

Half a mile uptown brings the visitor into the Chinese quarter. Here our almond eyed cousins drink, but never get drunk upon samshai, Ungka-peh and No-mai-joy. The first is a wine or beer made from rice. It is the color of sherry and has a pleasant vinous flavor. Different kinds have different tastes, ranging from a subacid to a moderate sweetness. The Ungka-peh belongs to the liquor class and suggests Chartreuse in character and appearance. No-mai-joy is another distilled rice wine and flavored with lemon and other fruits. Nearly all of the Chinese drinks possess the curious feature of cloying the appetite with a small quantity. They are served in tiny porcelain cups, which hold a tablespoonful. Five of these cups is about all a person drinks, or cares to drink at a meal.

On the other side of Chatham square is a small Japanese settlement. Both here and in the other Japanese quarter uptown you can sample the many kinds of sake, the national intoxicant of the land of the mikado. It is made in the same way as the samshai of China, and in many instances cannot be distinguished from it.

In Mulberry bend the Italian storekeepers earn an honest penny and often a dishonest one by retailing what purports to be the favored beverage of the northern shores of the Mediterranean. Among these are arrognae which is a fiery spirit, said,

years ago. Oddest of all is one vineyard near Alexandria. It supplied red wine to the Pharaohs, the Ptolemies, to the Vandals and the Goths. The vines were destroyed and the grapes plowed under by the Moslems, but again today, after the lapse of years, they are vigorous and prolific. The greatest vineyards are in Algeria and Tunis, and the best wine so far comes from the land of Abd-el-Kaber, Korbrantvin and Christina beer. The Swedish punch is very delicious. It is made from arrack, lemon, sugar and other ingredients, and is probably the most fascinating strong drink that is known. The kornbrantvin hails from Denmark and is a rough whiskey which, to an American palate, seems half fusel oil and half oil of vitriol. The Christiania beer is a light, sparkling, tasteful malt liquor and may be classed among the best productions of King Gambrinus.

In a French establishment in the neighborhood of Bleeker street can be seen some wines which are grown upon the north coast of Africa. They are of very good quality and for an experiment compare well with the older vintages of Europe. In the last twenty-five years the French government and French capitalists have introduced viticulture into Algeria, Tunis, Tripoli and Egypt. In one or two instances it was found that the new vineyards were upon the sites of those that supplied the tables of Roman epicures 2,000

saddle horse stolen. GRINNELL, Ia., Aug. 20.—(Special.)—A fine saddle horse was stolen on Tuesday night last from the pasture near the home of George Morris, between Newburg and Grinnell, and a saddle and bridle were stolen the same night from Newburg. Strong circumstantial evidence exists, but no arrest has been made. This is the farm where Hamor Shockley of this city recently lost his life from the contents of a shotgun

while apparently stealing oats from the Morris granary, and Mr. Morris and his young son are under heavy bonds for appearance at court to answer to the charge of murder.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

Real estate transfers for August 20, furnished by the Midland Guarantee Trust company, telephone Douglas 2965:

A. Schmidt and husband to W. Koloderschek and husband, lot 10, block 303, South Omaha \$ 1.30

C. G. Somers and wife to R. Messina, lot 4, block 1, M. Donovan's subdiv. 40

C. L. Ripley to C. E. Hejvoki and wife, lot 18, block 4, West Cumine 2.80

C. J. Thurman and wife to V. M. Tinkham, lot 7, block 8, Bemis Park 2.100

J. Lohman and wife to H. H. Kates, part lot 74, block 29, city 4.000

E. E. Shannon et al. to C. L. Poppleton, part lot 6 and all lots 7 and 8, block 37, Poppleton Park 10

H. D. Frankfort and wife to I. D. Redfield, lot 2, block 2, Hastings & Heyden's 25

G. W. Smith to Elkhorst Valley Drainage district, part of sec. 4, 8-14-10 3.000

F. W. Corlies and wife to same, part sec. 4, 14-10 250

C. E. Noves and wife to same, part sec. 4, 14-10 2.000

Agree Land and Live Stock company to same, part sec. 2, 14-10 40



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